

Tight Competition of Local And Foreign Migration in Riau Island: Does Increase Population Inequality Level?

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ABSTRACT

ASEAN is a group of countries that collaborate and have strategic strength in the Southeast Asia region to overcome various development problems, especially population problems. The ASEAN region as an integration of countries adjacent to developed countries began to experience anxiety in dealing with the problem of development inequality, especially the competition of local and foreign populations which increased in one region. Some researchers explain that a measure of inequality in the world can be seen from the low regional income of developing countries compared to developed countries. (Houghton, 2010) reveals that population inequality is also caused by geographical and cultural factors that do not support the development process which results in wider population differences than poverty. However, population inequality is a development problem caused by overcrowding of immigrants in areas that cannot be controlled. The emergence of high competition of local and foreign populations has resulted in an unbalanced area. This article aims to evaluate population inequalities from the perspective of high competitiveness by local and foreign residents who come from outside which suppress the existence of indigenous people to work. In addition, the impact of population competition can result in widespread marginalization of indigenous people.

Keywords: *ASEAN region, population disparity, local and foreign migration factors*

A. Introduction

Marxism's Theory of Inequality emphasizes that inequality and poverty are the functional components of the capitalist mode of production, which always result from an inegalitarian social structure. How inequality occurs directly from one generation to another through the service environment and good opportunities that exist around each state system to solve that issues. System changes occur due to changes in labor demand and social geography of the city consisting of a hierarchy of community environments that reproduce the hierarchical class structure. Inequality is the state of not being equal, especially in status, rights, and opportunities is a concept very much at the heart of social justice theories. High population growth causes considerable problems such as the number of illegal houses with problems, crime rates, unemployment rates, unequal social welfare, inequality and poverty (Coburn, 2000). Theory Functional-structural, Emile Durkheim tends to see gaps as differentiating functions in social structures that are unavoidable. According to, Max Weber, social action theory will assess gaps as a result of differences in the interests of each individual expressed in a system of behaviors and actions.

However, there are inequalities in capitalism according to Karl Marx. This is because it creates disputes between the working class or the proletariat and capitalist or bourgeois. From the discussion above, he argues that this inequality is the result of the creation of social classes inherent in the regulation of capitalist economies, the results of struggle or conflict between these two classes because of competing interests, and unfair distribution of profits and

surpluses as supported by property rights. Based on the "Communist Manifesto" and "Capital: A Critique of Political Economy," it should be mentioned that Marx's reluctance to capitalism coincided with his support for socialism and communism. This alternative socio-political and economic system is centered on equal distribution of income by removing the right of individuals to own the means of production. In other words, ownership is distributed evenly among community members.

Comparisons of inequality of the population of Indonesia and other countries particularly ASEAN regional area almost equaled in value but there are some sectors of different development so that on the surface looks better than other countries. Countries who are members of ASEAN still accentuate the difference in income levels and socio-economic circumstances of each. The chaos that occurs when the crisis had 2008-2011 lung ASEAN countries to experience significant imbalances, especially the backward such as Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos, and Viet Nam. The crisis of that year happened due to the defeat of the U.S. against China manufacture industries, so as to affect sectors that have strong export value to the U.S., Europe, and Japan. The ASEAN countries that depend on us state to reflects that economic integration so long and interwoven global financial crisis happen to interfere with trade and finance their country. The framework of thinking for inequality of the population in Indonesia is a common occurrence of the root of the problem of social inequality in society. In the early twentieth century, inequality became an important issue especially for developing countries (Angelia, 2010). The inequality between rich and poor countries leads to

deep social gaps in inequality between countries. Almost in all countries, substantial inequality has a major impact on the lives of the population, resulting in unbalanced and unfocused life. (Robert M. Blackburn, 2008).

Indonesia has a population of 250 million people. During several generations of government, the country has never been able to overcome the problem of population inequality. The dimension of inequality is not only about the poor and the rich alone, but also the inequality between regions and social (BPS 2017). Such as, social inequality has become a highly debated issue among social scientists from various disciplines over the past few decades. Contemporary research for economic growth and increased levels of wealth, accompanied by high levels of education (absolute), affects most of the social inequalities of the population (Tieben, Hofäcker, & Biedinger, 2013). The social inequality between regions in Indonesia is caused by several things, mainly demographic conditions, education, cultural, economic, health, and structural. A World Bank report titled Indonesia's Rising Divide (2015) explained that there are at least four main drivers of inequality in Indonesia.

1. Opportunity inequality. Poor children often do not have a fair start in life, thus reducing their ability to succeed in the future. At least one-third of inequality is due to factors beyond the control of the individual.
2. Uneven work. The labor market is divided into high-skilled workers whose wages are increasing, and workers who do not have the opportunity to develop such skills so they are trapped in low-

productivity, informal, and low-paid jobs.

3. The high concentration of wealth. A handful of Indonesians make profits through the possession of financial assets that are sometimes obtained through improper means such as corruption, thus encouraging inequality to be higher both now and in the future.
4. Low economic resilience. Natural disasters are increasingly common and greatly affect poor households, thus eroding their ability to earn some income and invest in the health and education needed to improve their economic degrees. (Manik Sukoco 2017).

B. Theoretical Framework

Migration is common to every country in the world, both developed countries, developing and backward though. The process of international migration does not involve one or two countries but more so that countries involve countries around the world. Especially in the Asian Region which consists of differences in the country's development so that it can not avoid becoming involved from the international migration process. The phenomenon of inter-state migration has long been in pre-war times second world. Inter-country migration during this period is influenced by the arrival of Europeans who inhabited several regions of Asia. The movement of labor in East and Southeast Asia, in particular, began at the end of the 19th century influenced by the needs of the colonial government labor. The efforts made by the British colonial government in meet the need for workers to take foreign workers from China South, South India, and Java Island as plantation laborers in Malaya (Kassim in the United

Nations, 2003). Not only the movement of energy work between countries in Asia. Asian labor also moves to America. Most of the workforce of this movement is energy East Asia's work is China and Japan. Hugo (1998) states that migration International workforce in Asia is a complex process Migration movements have produced a group of the population of diverse characteristics and the process of cultural assimilation, terminating into countries that become their survival.

According to Rutman (1970) relating to migration by economic factors a region often aspects influenced someone to do the transfer either individually or in groups. RoziMunir (1981) revealed that migration occurs as a displacement of the population of various purposes especially to settle permanently from one place to another place that could limit political conjecture/country or administrative boundaries or limits part of a country. The growth of the local population with the immigration resulted in various problems in development, the area will experience a clash of the social clash between local people and migrants. The clash that developed led to an inequality between rich and poor who contribute between regions and the environment, and this has a direct impact on the state of social class relevance and socioeconomic status to the general public (Wyatt-Nichol, Brown, & Haynes, 2011). In the European countries included in the European Community (European Union) are experiencing inequality particularly income level and certainly resulting in unemployment occurred in the history of Europe. But in other cases, according to David Ricardo in the classic Growth Theory, population growth in any country any more to be doubled at a time will cause a large amount of labor. Excess

labor will result in wages being down. The wage can only finance the minimum livelihood so that the economy will experience inequality for the residents who did not have the opportunity of work that will improve the quality of their income due to lack of expertise and so forth. Countries in Europe which became fields of refugees from various countries has led to new problems because their goal moved from the country of origin on average wanted to change and avoid a conflict.

Migration for refugees in European countries is often occurring each year because of the opportunity it has happened to previous generations are hidden until now finally open to help world population out of economic inequality, suffering, and occupation of his country. Countries that have experienced economic inequality central is a member of the European Union and some of them are supposed to have help from other Eu members. However, the economic imbalances occur in those countries would be worse due to his inability in addressing and following the exchange rate of the Euro that is increasingly high. Therefore, the EU needs to provide a favorable policy for those countries by opening opportunities for entrants and the ease of employment. This is necessary because economic inequality, which occurred between the countries in the European Union caused by his difficult job search. Therefore, the organization is referred to as the European Union needs to do in order to anticipate this problem action no longer spread to other EU countries. Discussion of inequality of the population often alluded to aspects of the social, economic and political, but in fact, the migration factor is also one of the causes of inequality of the world population. The

meaning of migration in development has always been an integral part of development. Development, in essence, creates and intensifies the spatial inequalities that generate migration. Development as the main driver of immigration in the current interpretation that sees the level of national immigration output increases with the emergence of modern economic growth. Social work practice with immigrant populations poses many complicated challenges due to the multiple issue associated with immigrant experience, ranging from personal adjustment issues to regional and federal policy initiatives.

Migration increases as the trade industry develop and transportation increases, in other words, migration is a good aura of development. Ravenstein asserts that the main direction of migration comes from the agricultural area to the industrial and trade center caused by economic factors. Therefore, the emergence of migration as a systematic study area development as an integral part of the process (Skeldon, 2008). Migration can bring good and bad influence to new areas. This is because of the mix of people who blend in the community. The existence of inequality in-migration will arise when there is competition in employment because incoming migration has excess capital and skill that can build a new area. The phenomenon that local and foreign migration is more successful than non-migrant is a social fact because they are more selective. In seizing job opportunities in the destination areas, migrants are able to compete with local residents so that they feel compelled and continue to be pushed. Nevertheless, the contribution of social conflict and the imbalance of economic life of local people

is due to uncontrolled local and foreign migration factors (Bandiyono, 2008).

C. Research Methods

The study was conducted in Batam Island of Indonesia. The reason for choosing Batam is because this city is the only developed city among other cities in Riau Island Province and has a high population density of local and foreign migration. This research uses a qualitative method with an intrinsic case study approach. Characteristics of informants are considered capable of providing information on local and foreign migration data on Batam Island. The data collected through unstructured observation techniques, interviews conducted with the key informant that is the institution of immigration. Study documentation obtained through local and foreign immigration archives, whether temporarily resident such as contract work or residence. Data processing is done through interactive analysis approach from Miles and Huberman through stages: data collection, data reduction, data processing and data verification. (Miles & Huberman, 1992).

D. Result and Discussion

The strategy of managing the border areas of Indonesia is directed to make the border of as the front porch of the country so that the strategy of managing the border areas is focused as one of the potential areas. Batam Island became administrative decentralization with the aim of being the main principle of local governance in the Unitary State, especially as a developing country. The important factor of the success of Batam Island as a border area is able to integrate with the regional economy. Batam Island is optimally able to utilize its geographic

position as an important region in the ASEAN and the Asia Pacific region, by buffering the economy of Singapore and Malaysia (Nugroho, 2012). Batam Island has become a special economic zone since 2007. The special economic zone (SEZ) is a region within a country with a more liberal economic legal umbrella. The main objective is to increase foreign investment. SEZ in practice comes with a variety of names, ranging from free trade areas, export processing areas, free areas, industrial estates and free ports. According to World Bank data, until 2007 there were more than 3,000 companies in SEZ locations spread across 120 countries. China is among the first to build the SEZ with Shenzhen as the most successful example of a small village into a city of 10 million in 20 years. Problems arise when the number of investors who leave or divert their business from Batam, the Government issued a Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perpu) No. 1/2007 on the Amendment of Law No. 36/2000 on the stipulation of Perpu No. 1/2000 on Trade Area Free and Free Port issued June 4, 2007 regarding Batam as a special economic zone (ZEK).

The construction of a Special Economic Area (ZEK) in Batam Island, is one of the country's strategies to encourage investment and increase competitiveness. For it takes a policy and experts who are able to work within a place the location of an area that meets the requirements of the development of the (ZEK). In addition, in carrying out the policies needed by the regions; and the most important thing is to provide institutional and investment that have international standards. The establishment of the special economic areas is expected to bring benefits in terms of (1) increased investment; (2) the absorption of labor; (3) acceptance of

foreign exchange; (4) the competitive edge of export products; (5) increase the utilization of local resources, services, and capital to increase exports; and (6) encourage the increased quality of human resources through the transfer of technology. Those goals, in line with the vision of the Government, to boost the economy and equitable nationwide and create a strong economic fundamental, whether macro or micro.

The inhabitants of the island of Batam, according to table 1 has increased each 10-year census, the classification of the residents based on Batam Island d range of reasons. One of the city's high population level contributor in Indonesia is an island of Batam. The main cause of the increasing number of inhabitants on the island of Batam since the appeal beyond the population so as to increase the amount of migration and the birth of the baby. However, when compared, the amount of migration is a major factor that caused the population density rather than the number of baby births each year. The island of Batam as an industrial city had a role in the progress of the economy in Indonesia. This was the appeal of Batam city for people who want to migrate to the industrial city in hopes of getting a decent job and can improve someone's quality of life. There are three conditions that cause the migration of a worker from a region for a decision do activities outside its territory because of poverty, low level of employment and low levels of Union wage labor. Economic conditions then encourage them to take a rational economic decision that might help them. International migration is one of the options that were considered the most rational though they also came with a range of risks that may occur.

The migratory travel mechanism according to the Blair model (1991)

firstly is the equilibrium model, in which migration runs more due to natural factors without significant demographic changes. Factors such as, continuing school, looking for a job to another city after graduation, retired who returned home or promotional positions. Secondly, the disequilibrium model, for developing countries, the establishment of industrial centers in new urban areas attracts residents from other regions to fill job vacancies. With the consequences of a new place give more hope of a better income level than before (Blair, 1991). Another view by Todaro (1995) concluded that there was an encouragement of migration and unemployment to the increasingly higher city. This happens because of the massive migration to new industrial cities without being followed by the uniformity of wage levels. For example, educational background and expertise, making it difficult to divide wages. This is what causes the lag between the supply of labor and the demand for economic activity required for the urban labor market. The urban unemployment rate is in line with the relatively high wages. Sometimes wage-level difficulties occur because of unequal needs and skills, as the inhabitants come with a background that is better able to compete with the local people themselves (Todaro 1995).

Table 1. Populations of Batam

Period of Population Census	2017		
	Population of Batam City Based on Population Census (Persons)		
	Male	Female	Total
SP 1980	24898	22213	47111
SP 1990	77150	58483	135633
SP 2000	218859	236244	455103
SP 2010	484867	459418	944285

Source: BPS Batam 2017

Local and foreign migration opportunities in Batam Island along with the needs of development and the entry of the era of globalization that cannot be avoided. Local and foreign migrants compete to improve the welfare of their lives, occupying the new territory. This situation becomes bad for local residents or indigenous people because they cannot keep up with the times and technology. This weakness is a stepping stone for local and foreign migration, resulting in high population densities that are high in value and provide inequality of the population on the Batam Island in various sectors. Table 2 below describes migration by sex and region. Batam Island received many migrations compared to other areas. This is because Batam Island provides a lucrative influence both for local and foreign migration.

Table 2. Migration in Riau Archipelago

Name of Regency/city	Gender								Unit: people	
	Male			Female			Male + Female			
	Migration Status			Migration Status			Migration Status			
	Non- migrant	Migrant	Total	Non- Migrant	Migrant	Total	Non- Migrant	Migrant		
Karimun	77503	31420	108923	74637	29001	103638	152140	60421	212561	
Bintan	38971	34694	73665	36420	32215	68635	75391	66909	142300	
Natuna	28211	7530	35741	27250	6012	33262	55461	13542	69003	
Lingga	38594	5640	44234	37668	4342	42010	76262	9982	86244	
Anambas Island	17672	1757	19429	16530	1452	17982	34202	3209	37411	
Batam City	152287	332580	484867	142596	316822	459418	294883	649402	944285	
Tanjung Pinang City	48919	46366	95285	47062	45012	92074	95981	91378	187359	
Province of Riau Island	402157	459987	862144	382163	434856	817019	784320	894843	1679163	

Source: BPS Batam 2017

E. Conclusion

Batam Island is experiencing a dilemma of population inequality as the area becomes a struggle for local and foreign migration. The pattern of permanent migration by local and foreign migrants occupying areas that have access to the borders of developed countries is most in demand compared to other regions. Various ways of local and foreign migration to be able to live in Batam Island such as through marriage and birth, also through the line of kinship and work (migrant workers). Population inequality arises due to losing in the competition of work and opportunity so that the natives of Batam Island and the government cannot prevent the flow of local and foreign migration. From the

positive point of view, the migration helps the lack of development of Batam Island. On the negative one, the migration often gets rid of the natives of Batam Island because they are not able to compete. This population inequality is also caused by social, economic and political factors because the ability of indigenous peoples and local and foreign migration cannot be controlled and in fact, the government also benefits from the migration. Local and foreign migration opportunities can eliminate the authenticity of the culture and identity of Batam Island because Batam Island is a regional area adjacent to a developed country. The assimilation of foreign and inner cultures can mix and gradually dissolve indigenous culture so that the modernization of globalization era cannot

be avoided for the progress of Batam Island development.

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